

The Fresno Weekly Republican.

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FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

NO. 20.

LAST ACT IN THE TRAGEDY

Scales Fall From Sagasta's Eyes.

SANTIAGO IS DOOMED

Spain is Urged to Sue For Peace.

NOTHING ELSE LEFT FOR HER

Sagasta Confesses to the People of Spain That Cervera's Fleet Has Been Destroyed—A Revolution Imminent in Spain—Secret Efforts to Procure the Mediation of Pope Leo—Removal of Foreign Residents From Santiago on British and Austrian Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A message received from General Shafter indicates that the situation of the people of Santiago is terrible. They are not only panic stricken over the fear of bombardment, but they are suffering from lack of the actual necessities of life.

Speaking at the troops under his command General Shafter says:

"The men are in good spirits and remarkably well."

In the course of another dispatch General Shafter, referring to the condition of those injured says: "All the wounded are doing singularly well, only one death having occurred since the battle."

A private telegram from General Sumner, formerly Colonel of the Sixth cavalry, stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., near this city, says: "All Fort Meyer officers safe and well."

General Shafter's statement of the situation in Santiago is borne out by the condition of the men captured by the American fleet from the fleet of Cervera's squadron. They had been on half rations so long that many of them were nearly famished and it they had not been taught that capture by the Americans meant death, they would have welcomed it, because it insured them good food and plenty of it.

It is learned authoritatively that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Spanish commander of Santiago by the foreign consuls resident in the city to induce him, in the interests of humanity to surrender to the inevitable. The consuls have communicated with their governments and it is believed here that representations will be made by them to Spain to induce her to permit the city to surrender thereby preventing further loss of life and property. What the result of these negotiations may be cannot be foretold. The opinion is that the Spaniards will fight to the last, and capitulate only when they are forced to do so. For that reason, the delay of offensive action against the city is not regarded in army circles with favor.

REMOVING FOREIGN RESIDENTS. [Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5, 1:30 p.m.—The British warships Albermarle and Iolains, the former with fourteen refugees and the latter with twenty-eight, and the Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Maria Theresa, with thirty-eight refugees, arrived at Port Royal today.

The foreign war vessels were requested by Admiral Sampson not to enter the harbor, but to send steam launches up to the city. They did so and brought away such persons as the British and Austrian consuls designated, among them Miss Ramsden, daughter of the British consul, and Mrs. Brooks. Most of the fugitives are well to do Cuban-English or Cuban Americans of names not known outside the city. The passengers by the Iolains were landed here about an hour ago. The Cubans assembled at the wharf and cheered wildly and the women in the party burst into tears.

ANARCHY IN SPAIN.

LONDON, July 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday night says: "Disorder is spreading among the military; the crowds in the city are getting riotous and everywhere signs are apparent that the population is arming for civil war. Marshal Martinez Campos and the Captain General of Madrid, have held long consultation, as to ways and means of preserving order."

PAPAL APPEAL.

LONDON, July 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The Pope, it is rumored, has telegraphed to the Queen Regent, begging her not to compromise the future of the monarchy by refusing to treat for peace, 'which after the heroism displayed by

the Spanish navy, could not be other than honorable.'

At the same time the pope cabled President McKinley—it is rumored—appealing to American generosity toward "an unfortunate but chivalrous enemy." The Italian foreign office, however, discredits such rumors and denies that the powers have taken any action.

OBSTINATE DONS.

MADRID, July 5, 1:30 a.m.—The cabinet council tonight after a short session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war with all risks, while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

The government has no news as to a bombardment of Santiago and has cabled Governor Blanco for details of the naval battle.

BISMARCK ADVOCATES NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, July 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Prince Bismarck advocates the most rigorous neutrality as the only policy for Germany with regard to the Hispano-American war.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S SORTIE.

[Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 3, 5:30 a.m. (per Associated Press Dispatch boat Dandia to Port Antonio, Jamaica, via Kingston, Monday, July 4, 11:30 p.m.)—The Spanish made a desperate night attack upon our left, shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night. The assault was directed at the position that had been carried off by General Kent's men. The Spaniards left the trenches and charged across the open, striking heavily upon General Wykoff's brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirtieth and Twenty-fourth infantry. They were supported by a heavy fire all along their line of guns and batteries, and succeeded in driving some of our men from the trenches, but the heavy fire of the Americans turned and sent it reeling backward with heavy loss. The Americans had advanced from the trenches, for the first time, and while the Spaniards were in the open, some of our gallants on the extreme left did some terrible execution.

There is said to be no obstacle, so far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance of the harbor by the American fleet.

The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merrimac and got out of the harbor Sunday, drew 23 feet 3 inches, which is within seven inches of the draught of the battleship Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon and 10 greater than the draught of the battleship Texas. Moreover, the navy department has known for the last ten days that the neck of the channel was open, despite the sinking of the Merrimac and that there was a clear way of seven fathoms through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except from the submarine mines, or from the shore batteries.

HEAVY LOSSES.

The recruits were ordered to the front today. Our loss has now reached 1,000 killed and wounded.

Part of the night attack was directly opposite the stations of the Third and Sixth cavalry.

Captain Bowden of the Third cavalry, went with a working party at 1 a.m. to straighten the line of entrenchments between General Chaffee's brigade on the right and General Kent's division on the left. Whether there was an attack is not known, but he clashed in the dark with the Spanish, who were advancing in front of the working party, and was obliged to retire. The Spaniard did not advance close enough to the constant fire of the fleet for many weeks past and while still a factor, they are greatly disabled.

Once up to the city the fleet and army could combine in a terrific double fire. No less than 222 heavy guns could be trained from the American warships on the city, and at the same time the big siege guns of which so much is expected have been brought to the front of Shafter's line and would rain down a torrent of steel from that quarter. The siege guns throw shells of 155 pounds. Aside from them, there are four modern howitzers, with guns of a smaller calibre. These are in the heavy artillery, while the light artillery embraces a great number of guns of .2 calibre. Combined, this fire from land and sea would be terrific in its effect.

STARVING CUBANS FED.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The plan of feeding the starving Cubans is proceeding systematically despite the attention which the authorities are obliged to give to the war. These plans are being carried out by the commissary department of the army.

The actions of the foreign representatives at Santiago has additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late today that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period, until their respective colonies could be removed. This accounts for the departure of the foreign warships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the port before the bombardment begins.

The activity of the consuls at Santiago has led to no diplomatic complication which has reached the state department thus far and the authorities here believe that nothing will develop.

ILLUSIONS DISPELLED.

The State department took occasion to dispel the romance of Cervera's fleet. It seems that Madrid is not alone in the belief that the fleet made a handsome sortie from Santiago and left the American ships far in the rear.

Today a cablegram came from United States Minister Lunde at Corcoran saying the Spanish residents there were glorifying the naval victory. The minister was informed briefly that Cervera's fleet had been destroyed, that Admiral Shafter had demanded the surrender of the city.

The definite official report reaching here today that the Spanish fleet had entered the Suez canal made no change in the plans of the navy department as to sending Commodore Watson's squadron to the coast of Spain. Secretary Long said it would start at the earliest possible moment, but he did not care to give the day of departure.

Heavy Land Sale.

STOCKTON, July 7.—The largest single land transaction ever recorded in this county was placed on record today. It is a contract entered into by James C. Smith, the well-known farmer on the lower Sacramento road, to sell his entire ranch for \$400,000. The purchaser is Charles F. Blandin of San Francisco.

part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet.

General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, on pain of bombardment, was made at 8:30 Sunday morning. An hour later Admiral Cervera made his suicidal dash from the harbor, resulting in a complete transformation of the naval and military conditions. Instead of menacing Spanish fleet within the harbor, the way has been cleared, save for the shore batteries, for the entrance of the American fleet up to the very wharves of the city. With this material change wrought, it was obvious to the authorities here that the blow first intended to be delivered by General Shafter alone would be doubly effective and decisive if the two forces could be brought together and strike simultaneously from the land and sea.

A CONFERENCE.

It is for this reason that the conference was held between the American general and the admiral. Up to the close of office hours today no word had come either to the war or navy departments, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference. At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, making his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city is bombarded. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor.

But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be the supreme officials in authority, and that being on the scene, fully alive to all the conditions, their judgment will be taken in the course to be adopted.

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Moreover, the navy department has known for the last ten days that the neck of the channel was open, despite the sinking of the Merrimac and that there was a clear way of seven fathoms through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except from the submarine mines, or from the shore batteries.

NO FURTHER PROGRESS.

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THE RED CROSS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following cablegram was received today by Stephen Burton, from Miss Clara Barton:

"SANTIAGO, July 6. Via Playa Del Este.—Come from Shafter's front in the night for food and clothing for refugees, who are leaving Santiago by the thousands, starving and naked. The state of Spain has gone to Port Antonio for ice to save her meat; will return tomorrow. Are sending supplies to refugees, all we can from both camps, by army wagons and pack mules. It is nearly impossible to land supplies, high tides, no docks, surf terrible, our own ships yaws cannot stand in surf. Have mendied one of the broken flat boats which our men dragged ashore in the surf, waist deep. No transportation horses and pack mules would be helpful. Wounded men taken from our tents are laid on the ground, often without blankets or shelter from the rain or sun."

BLANCO'S BOMBAST.

HAVANA, July 7.—Three American ships have tried to capture at Punta Niquero, province of Santiago, the Spanish gunboat Centuria.

The latter was hit thirty-nine times and was damaged about her engine, who are leaving Santiago by the thousands, starving and naked. The state of Spain has gone to Port Antonio for ice to save her meat; will return tomorrow. Are sending supplies to refugees, all we can from both camps, by army wagons and pack mules. It is nearly impossible to land supplies, high tides, no docks, surf terrible, our own ships yaws cannot stand in surf. Have mendied one of the broken flat boats which our men dragged ashore in the surf, waist deep. No transportation horses and pack mules would be helpful. Wounded men taken from our tents are laid on the ground, often without blankets or shelter from the rain or sun."

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CLARA BARTON.

AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

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MANILA, June 30, via Hong Kong.

"NO CHANGE in aspect of affairs here. The Spaniards are strongly posted about the outskirts of the town and also along the whole length of the conduit of the water works, eight miles inland. It is believed the Spaniards only hold the water works on suffrage, because the insurgent pickets hold sway everywhere and could easily render the conduit. But the insurgents are extremely anxious to conciliate the neutrals, and therefore, refrain from causing horrible privation. The insurgents have never employed cannibalism before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns, with intention of masking a simultaneous rush upon the Spanish entrenchments at Santa Mesa, Santa Anna and Malate, thus rendering the other positions of the Spaniards untenable, and by a single stroke drive the Spaniards inside the citadel, with a minimum of destruction to non-combatants and property. It is expected that it will take a week to

After Her Golden Wedding.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Mrs. J. F. Nelson, wife of J. C. Nelson, president of the St. Louis Iron Works, who celebrated their golden wedding two months ago, committed suicide today by hanging herself in the family residence. The reason assigned by relatives is temporary insanity, caused by ill health. Mrs. Nelson has wealthy relatives in Chicago and New Orleans.

WOUNDED WILL RECOVER.

KEY WEST, July 7.—The director in charge of the hospital here says that the wounded men who arrived yesterday from Cuba are improving and that all will recover.

DIED.

THOM.—At her home in Belmont addition, 317 Blackstone avenue, July 7, 1898, Matilda Thom, a native of New York, aged 85 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 10 a.m. from the family residence.

Boniface de Castellane is a good name to call with emphasis at cows that are working in a cornfield, on the farm's corn.

Boniface uses the sword to make his opponents' blood spurt, while we fight clean. Our stock and low prices win our battles.

"We and Keneels" are not only magistrates, but lodestone magnets as well. We draw crowded houses everywhere.

What's the matter up there? Is there a fight in Lyon's? another asks. Are they holding a raisin meeting or Fourth of July picnic?

No, that's simply the usual run of customers doing their shopping on Saturday.

We are star performers in the business world.

W. PARKER LYON & CO.

Mendota; change cars for Shivelyville,

PROUD DONS WANT PEACE

White Flag Waves at Santiago.

No Surrender Yet But It Will Come.

The Cabinet at Madrid Confidentially Stated to be Deliberating on New Proposals.

MADRID, July 7, 6 p.m.—A cabinet meeting, lasting three hours, and presided over by the Queen Regent, was held this afternoon and another meeting of the ministers, at which Premier Sagasta has been officially informed by General Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet and that the American warships are now free to co-operate with the army in the reduction of Santiago. He has been given such time as he may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating with his garrison.

Although General Toral is apparently determined to resist to the bitter end, the

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THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

The most important engagement of the war since the battle of Manila, and the first one involving serious American losses, is now in progress. From General Shafter's report it is evident that there were really two battles, one at El Callao, a few miles north of Santiago, which ended in victory, and the other, including the main body of the army, in front of Santiago, which suspended at nightfall with the advantage on our side. This morning the United States will make a final attack on Santiago.

Already the land outposts of the Spanish stronghold, including the immediate outskirts of the city, are ours. The thirty-four lines of entrenchments and barbed wire obstructions have been abandoned by the enemy and now protect Americans instead of Spaniards. There remains only a short open space to the inner fortifications, across which the city should be shelled even by the smallest field guns, supposing that the siege guns have not been brought so far.

If only the two armies were to be considered, the result of today's battle in early victory would be a foregone conclusion, but there is the unknown factor of the Spanish fleet. Santiago is on a small plain at the head of the bay, and the scene of today's fighting will be exposed to a raking fire from the ships, unless their attention can be diverted by a sea attack. The "botched" condition of the harbor may interfere with this.

The whole world will await with eagerness the result of today's fight. If it is a decisive victory for our arms, as there is every reason to hope, it will bring the end of the war nearer and be worth the precious blood it costs. There is no war without bloodshed, and while the heart of the nation will go out in sympathy to the many homes that will be in mourning tomorrow, we must find our consolation in the stern bookkeeping of war, which measures lives lost against lives saved, and counts a strategic point gained as worth whatever it may cost.

PILSBURY ON THE OUTLOOK

In the July number of the Overland Monthly is an article on the present political outlook by A. J. Pilsbury of Turlock which contains the clearest review of the political situation we have seen. According to Mr. Pilsbury the Democratic snake in swallowing the Populist toad has assimilated enough of the latter to have acquired much of its nature, while still suffering from the indigestion caused by the unassimilable remainder. On leaving the figure, there is a better element in both the Democratic and Populist parties which cannot permanently unite.

There is a Democratic and a Populist argument, both entitled to respect, and a large element in both parties whose allegiance is not based on these arguments, but on dissatisfaction. Only the latter element can long remain united in the present Populist organization. The essence of true Democracy is the individualism which has made it the centripetal force in our history. The essence of Populism is Socialism. The two tendencies are diametrically opposite and will carry the true Democratic powers to act, together. Probably nothing more serious than diplomatic verbiage will be put in our way. In case of an emergency an English alliance will immediately guarantee our safety, and the knowledge of the existence of this remedy will probably prevent the need of its application.

The pledges of economy in the Republican county platform will be kept. The candidates are pledged to such reductions in salaries and number of deputies as are possible consistently with efficient service. No one demands more than this, nor is any large portion of the public deceived by the extravagant buncane of Populist pretensions. There is a difference between pledges made to be kept and promises have already been fulfilled. It shows throughout an insight into public questions not common even among public men and at one stamp Mr. Pilsbury as one of the clearest political thinkers in the state.

The trans-Atlantic squadron will be in good hands. Commodore Watson, who will be in command, was Admiral Farragut's flag lieutenant on the Hartford and stood beside the admiral in the cross-trees at the battle of Mobile Bay, where he was twice wounded.

Among the other commanders are

Evans, of the Iowa; Captain Clark of the Oregon, who made the record trip around the Horn;

Captain Barker, of the Newark, until recently a member of the war board;

Commander Brownson, of the Yankees, who fired the shot at Rio, Brazil,

which ended the revolution there; Commander Emery, of the Yosemite, who made a reputation both in the Greeley relief expedition and in the Chinese war, and

Commander Davis, of the Dixie, who was the escort of the Infanta Eulalia, but is also known as a good fighter.

If wars could be confined to the sea the experience of the present war might almost tempt us to make war for pasture whenever we felt able to pay the bills. We have already destroyed the largest part of the Spanish navy with a loss on our side of one man killed in battle. It is as certain as fate that if the war has but a few weeks longer the two remaining fleets will be destroyed, probably with little loss. Without a land engagement we might hardly have realized the seriousness of war.

The Koehnlein Zeitung announces that neither Admiral Dewey nor Secretary Sherman has any authority over Admiral Dietrichs. Have our cable cutting crews been operating around Germany since Sherman's resignation?

The government is being brought very close to the people these days. Every time a citizen affixes a revenue stamp to a document he must realize that he has a share at least in the expenses of the war.

Berkeley has no justice of the peace, while Oakland has one who himself claims that he has not work enough to earn his salary. Evidently an even-
ing up is needed around the bay.

Now watch the chivalrous Don vent his rage upon Queen Christine.

WE MUST KEEP FAITH.

Early in the war a Washington correspondent exceedingly remarked that the comparative strength of navies was reckoned by displacement and equipment, and not by anybody's notion of the ability of Americans to whip the earth. But the deepest lesson of the war has been quite the contrary, and the strength of a navy, like that of an army, is seen to depend largely on its men. It is generally recognized that if Dewey had had the Spanish fleet and position at Manila and Montejo the American, the victory would have been just as decisively on our side. Not quite so much can be said of Sampson's victory at Santiago, but it can be said that, in exchanged conditions, the Americans would have saved at least one vessel and inflicted great losses on the Spanish.

The Oakland Tribune says that "although the Fresno Democrats and Populists declared against fusion they are leaning around the bush in order to accomplish it." Our Oakland contemporary would seem . . . to be a little behind the times, but it is really a question whether fusion has been "accomplished." To be sure the Democratic and Populist bosses have decided which offices shall go to the candidates of each party, but it is not seriously believed that the Democrats will help the Populist nominees with their votes, and unless they do it will be another instance of fusion failing to fuse. It will not do to say that fusion has been accomplished until the count of the ballots shows this to have been the case.

The candidacy of Lieutenant Governor Jeter for the Democratic nomination for Governor is growing in favor among Democrats. The Stockton Mail points out that he made a better run than Maguire in the Congressman's district in 1894 and thinks it is fair to assume that he made a better run elsewhere in the state than Maguire would have made. Jeter has some elements of strength, but so far as our observation has extended they appear to be of a negative character. Still, it may be that the Democracy needs such a standard bearer this year.

The Post usually discusses public questions in an intelligent manner, but it appears to be unable to deal with the Cuban question either intelligently or fairly. If it thinks it can prejudice Americans against the Cubans by referring to the latter as "outraged mezzos" and "blundering half-breeds" it is rightly taken its virulent abuse cannot stand against the disinterested testimony of American naval and military officers who have had every opportunity to observe the insurgents, and who declare that they are brave and intelligent. But such testimony was needed, for the prowess of the little Cuban army in successfully opposing a force nearly ten times as large as theirs for over three years speaks for itself. As for the Post's efforts to make it appear that the Cuban war of independence is merely a stock-jobbing scheme, it is too absurd to be considered. It is possible that the Junta has not been over-scrupulous, though no trustworthy evidence in this respect has come to our notice, but its members have worked long and hard in behalf of "Cuba Libre" and they deserve the gratitude of the insurgents.

It is distressing to learn that the United States government's credit is not good in the island of St. Thomas. Let us hopefully hope that this financial distrust of our government will not extend to the islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Bartholomew, etc. It is doubtful whether we could stand such a terrible blow.

R. M. M.

RANDOM REMARKS.

Lillian Russell says her sex alone bars her from enlisting as a private soldier. "That's sad, Lillian, but how are you going to remedy it?"

It may be remarked, by the way, that General Shafter is another popular idol who parts his hair in the middle. The year 1898 is a propitious one for "dudes."

In truth, the "patriots" of Cuba are without a country, and if they ever possess one it will be by the grace of the American Republic—given to them by the bleeding sons of America. The mixed breeds of Cuba could never have achieved their own freedom. But there is a growing disposition on the part of the American people to repudiate the Junta and its bonds; our eyes are being opened to the fact that the whole scheme is one of self-aggrandizement, concocted by miscreants in Washington, and forwarded by yellow journalists. We do not propose therefore, that the best bid of the American nation shall be selected to save the greed of these hounds to further the ambitions of a lot of cut-throat mezzos and plundering half-breeds.

The grand marshal for the coming Fourth of July parade at Sacramento has decided not to attend to his duties on horseback, but will go afoot. It is a lot of bother to have to dismount every time one wants to judge into a saloon for a cooling drink. Sacramento's horses, in fact, have a level head.

A Chicago doctor declares that many applicants for enlistment in the army have been rejected because of a "hiccup heart." At first thought it would seem that the reckless, pitiless, scoundrel was just the man to pit against the cruel Spaniard, but on further reflection it will occur to one that the chief peculiarity of the scoundrel is that he makes no distinction between friend and foe, but runs down both indiscriminately. It is wise, therefore, to reflect gentlemen with the "pneumatic heart," and that same failing will prevent their enlistment in the heavenly hosts.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington.—At 9:30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and were totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased 45 miles westward by the commander-in-chief, with the Brooklyn, Oregon, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester and other ships.

The Spaniards in the Havana neighborhood are already delicious. They are said to "frighten captains" and sailors with "blue pants and red fringe." Wonder if the water has given out down there and the people have nothing to drink but aqua-vite?

It is distressing to learn that the United States government's credit is not good in the island of St. Thomas. Let us hopefully hope that this financial distrust of our government will not extend to the islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Bartholomew, etc. It is doubtful whether we could stand such a terrible blow.

R. M. M.

THE GOOD NEWS IS CONFIRMED

the naval fight, but it is rumored that Admiral Cervera reached a port of southern Cuba."

It is officially announced that the vessels of Admiral Camara's squadron have passed the Suez canal.

CAMARA COMING BACK.

PORT SAID, July 4, 10 p. m.—The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron has re-entered the harbor, including the transports. The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Prosperina and the collier San Augusto have also arrived.

AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY.

LONDON, July 4.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: The American cruiser Charleston with the transports, appeared off Guanabara, the chief of the Ladron Islands, June 20th. The Charleston fired a few shots at the Santa Cruz fort, which did not reply. The Spanish were not aware that a state of war existed. The Governor and the garrison surrendered and American sovereignty in the Ladron islands was declared on July 22d.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

SANTIAGO, July 4.—The New York followed the other vessels in the race to the westward and overtook them in time to join in the chase for the Cristobal Colon after the other Spanish vessels had been destroyed by the Brooklyn, the Oregon, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester and other ships of the fleet.

Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, had her usual position at the extreme western end of the line, ten miles from the New York and Texas.

It is a peculiar fact that he should have been in proper position to direct the movement of his flying squadron against the Spanish fleet, which he had bottled up in Santiago harbor six weeks before.

As a matter of fact, the entire American fleet was much farther off shore than usual when the Spaniards made their appearance this morning.

The Spanish admiral's plans were plainly not anticipated. He accepted the one chance offered him—that of running the gauntlet of the powerful force of war lying in front of the harbor and saving his ships for further service by dashing out of the trap in which he found himself and going to some other field of operations.

There seemed to be but one chance in a hundred that he would be able to make the move successfully, but he took that chance, and while piles of naval architecture, now ground to pieces on the rocks a few miles from where he started, tell the mournful story of his failure, he escaped with plaudits and a dozen men prisoners. About 350 killed or wounded and about 160 injured. The latter are being cared for on the Brooklyn and Oliveve.

Here just arrived off Santiago in Mariblhead to take charge while the commander-in-chief is looking out for the Cristobal Colon.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Reinforcements are to be hurried to General Shafter as rapidly as steamships can carry them, notwithstanding the fact that additional troops are not so badly needed, as was indicated by the dispatches of Friday and Saturday. The dispatches received by the war department from General Shafter show a confidence in his present ability to control the situation. In fact, he says that he is master of the city of Santiago, which his troops entirely surround. The position he occupies makes it impossible either for the Spanish forces to evacuate the city or for General Pan's troops to reinforce them.

Both committees ran afoul of a knotty question growing out of their unhappy alliance. It is simply this: Under the law each party putting a ticket in the field may expand a sum not to exceed \$1000. Now, inasmuch as the Democrats and Populists fused and neither party put a whole ticket in the field the question naturally arose whether each party could expand \$1000 or whether the two would be confined to that amount. There were several lawyers in the Democratic committee, but the question was too technical, and they could not settle it, so the Populists had consulting their books. The Democrats therefore appointed a conference committee to go over the Populists' claim and give them a full answer.

We do not know whether the Cubans will be able to govern themselves and we do not care to hazard a prophecy on this point; but we do know that they have desperately fought for the privilege and that the American people believe they have richly earned it. It may be, as some persons have suggested, that in time the Cubans themselves will ask the annexation of their island to the United States, and it may be that circumstances will arise that will make it necessary for us to annex it, but our duty now is to carry out our solemn pledge and give the Cubans a fair opportunity for self-government, and opportunity to act independently, and this duty, we are confident, the American people will cheerfully perform.

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The Democratic argument advanced in support of the contention that each party may expand \$1000 is quite amusing. It is claimed that the Democratic and Populist tickets are not separate tickets, but one ticket for the whole party, and neither party put a whole ticket in the field the question naturally arose whether each party could expand \$1000 or whether the two would be confined to that amount. There were several lawyers in the Democratic committee, but the question was too technical, and they could not settle it, so the Populists had consulting their books. The Democrats therefore appointed a conference committee to go over the Populists' claim and give them a full answer.

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SAMPSON'S

GREAT FEAT

The Last of Cervera's Squadron.

NOTHING IS LEFT OF IT

The Spanish Admiral is a Prisoner.

TREATED WITH COURTESY

After the Burning Wrecks of the Ill-fated Squadron Had Been Driven Ashore the Victors Took Off Officers and Men, Showing Them All Possible Consideration — The Chivalry of Modern War—Dispatches From Shafter Show That General Pando Has Reinforced the Garrison of Santiago—Plans of the War Department to Reinforce General Shafter—Further News From Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1300 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock tomorrow noon on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrones Islands had been captured; that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—is this in part the thrilling record of such a fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence Hall rang out the tidings of American freedom.

It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before. The drama came at 1 o'clock when, amid the wildest cheering, which fairly shook the great war, state and navy building in its foundation, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory and the entire destruction of the Spanish fleet was given the public.

The White House was naturally the focal point of the enthusiasm and stirring activity which marked official Washington. It was the busiest day the President had had since the war began. Conferees, formal conference with the heads of the military and naval departments, high officials of the service came and went in a constant and steady stream, and at each hour brought its added luster to the American arms the crowd of officials increased.

The President had not a moment's respite. Telegrams came and went without cessation and the historic old mansion presented a scene such as has not been paralleled since the momentous hours of the civil war.

SAMPSON'S DISPATCH.

The story of the day is best told in the series of official dispatches, each bearing date of July 4th, from Sampson, from Shafter and from Dewey. Stirring as they all are, that of Sampson was accorded the honor of chief importance, not only for the immediate results secured, but also from the effects of this crushing defeat in weakening the defense of the city of Santiago and in dealing Spain such a staggering blow that she is left practically without a navy.

Although brief, Admiral Sampson's dispatch tells the story of fearful destruction. It not only disposed of the tremendous prowess of the American fleet, but it again displayed the immunity which the American sailor seems to have in the midst of battle and carnage. Thus far, one of our sailors, a seaman on the Brooklyn, should have been killed in an engagement of such magnitude as is without parallel in naval annals, save in that other unparalleled record which Dewey made at Manila. With the Spanish fleet destroyed, the way is partly cleared for the advance of the American squadron into the harbor of Santiago.

THE WAY OPEN.

If Cervera's armored cruisers could clear the Merrimac at the entrance to the harbor, the American ships can follow the same course. There are the inner fortifications and island fortifications still to be reduced, but they have passed through a baptism of fire recently and are little more than ruins. Thus, with Shafter's guns thundering on Santiago from the land and Sampson's from the harbor, the fall of the city is assured beyond further question.

General Shafter's strong position was shown in a series of dispatches. Most convincing of all as to his feeling of confidence and strength was the dispatch given out late in the day, in which General Shafter gives the text of his demand for the surrender of the city on pain of bombardment.

SHAFER CONFIDENT.

General Shafter's other dispatches breathe the same air of confidence and determination as shown in his demand on the Spanish commander. The first one made public during the day stated that his lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north to San Juan river on the south, leaving the city thus enveloped by a stretch of water on one side and a stretch of frowning American guns on the other. In another dispatch General Shafter epitomized the strength of his position by saying: "I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time."

In another dispatch General Shafter states that his demand for the surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities, which indicates that the result of the Spanish commander to capitulate was not final.

In any event 12 o'clock, Tuesday morning marks the limit of Shafter's concession, and that Santiago has not capitulated, nor brought to the front end in position, aided by the batteries of lighter field

pieces, will begin their work of destruction.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The present need of reinforcing General Shafter is no longer felt, now that the Spanish fleet is out of the way. A large number of men, however, are already on the way and others will follow. The changed naval situation will bring no abatement in the activity of the authorities here in carrying the war directly home to Spain. There is renewed determination to get Commodore Watson's eastern squadron away at the earliest moment for the double purpose of striking a blow at the coast towns of Spain and reinforcing Admiral Canaris' fleet, which has halted at the mouth of the Sagua canal. Secretary Long made the official statement today that they would sail at the earliest possible moment and although he did not go into details as to its purpose, it is well understood that it will devote its attention to the Spanish coast and to Cumara. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago relieves Admiral Sampson from surveillance of this squadron and he can readily spare the ships intended for the attack on the Spanish coast.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON NOW.

He has been Acting Admiral Sampson for some time, but that it will be Admiral Sampson in fact as well as in name is the prevailing feeling in naval circles as a result of the victory reported by the American admiral.

Shortly after the war broke out Captain Sampson was made acting admiral in order to give him a rank befitting his high command, although his actual naval rank remained captain.

By a singular coincidence his rank was advanced today to that of commodore, owing to the retirement of Admiral Kirkland. In the event of his being laid aside, he will become a full admiral in over the next ten months, making up the list of that grade who would place him just below that very famous hero of the war, Admiral Dewey.

It is of course purely conjectural thus far, but it is a conjecture which received such common acceptance in naval quarters that it is likely to be realized.

HOBSON MAY BE FREE.

The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring today. It may now come about either by the surrenders of the city, which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoners in the city, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high ranking naval official.

Until today the possibility of exchanging Hobson was slight as this government had no Spanish prisoners of high rank to offer in this place. However, they have one of the foremost admirals of Spain and among the 1300 other naval prisoners there are a few officers who may be exchanged for them.

The man-reduced Exmouth boxes are sturdy but surely giving way before the onward march of progress and the Republic.

Oleander, July 2, 1898.

MORE WATER TROUBLE.

An Injunction Issued Against the Fresno Canal Company.

Last evening Judge Webb issued an injunction against the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company preventing the corporation from placing a dam in a ditch just above Centerville, known as the Pink ditch. Peter Fink and Mitchell Brothers, who own the ditch, yesterday engaged Judge Harris, who prepared the injunction papers.

T. C. White spoke of the various meetings which were held throughout the county last week and the success attained. Friday night a meeting was held at Reedley. Only one man present had signed a contract, but eight others, after hearing an explanation of the workings of the association, signed it, and there are nineteen, who did not have a description of their hands on their fingers, signed an agreement to sign the contracts. Next Wednesday night a meeting will be held at Daniels, at which Alex Gordon and T. C. White will speak, and Thursday night at Mendocino Menses. Dore, Warlow and T. S. Dore as the two other members of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce were also members of the Farmers' Club, which therefore has a majority on the committee.

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CERVERA A PRISONER.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the resistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton and asked to be taken aboard the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the Captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the generously behaved admiral and said to him: "I constrain you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as we fought, to let me have a sword." The admiral agreed.

CELESTIAL COLON.

One of the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battle ships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of San Juan harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore ten feet apart, unable to move under ordinary circumstances.

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CELESTIAL COLON.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers. At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this port was the Celestial Colon. After a dozen or more of smoke and flame rising from every part of them and covering the entire coast with a mist which could be seen for miles when the explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, rending clouds of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side. The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sand as they rolled or pitched forward or sideways, with every wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

MILITARY ATTACHES.

The dispute from the front states that there would likely be some criticism because of the treatment of foreign military attaches here. It was started by one of the highest officers in the service that the foreign gentlemen had received absolutely everything in the way of accommodation, supplies, rations, etc., given to our own officers and men. What was most surprising was that this protest should come at a moment when our men were fighting in a swamp and thick under a blinding sun, with a thousand dead or wounded and under the fire of an entrenched enemy.

There is every disposition here to extend the most complete courtesy to these gentlemen that is consistent with the circumstances. There is no purpose, however, to recognize them as a superior set or to give them greater attention in months, tents or attendants than our own officers and men receive.

SHAFER'S DEMANDS.

(Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.)

OFF JURAGUA, ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, Sunday, July 3, 19 p.m., Via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 4, 12:45 p.m.—General Shafter today demanded an instant and unconditional surrender of Santiago de Cuba.

The Spanish commander curtly and emphatically refused. The American general, in sending his demand, warned all Cuban residents out of the city early in the morning, telling them that if they did not leave by 10 o'clock, tomorrow morning, he would shell the city.

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GENERAL SHAFER'S DEMANDS.

(Copyrighted 1898 by Associated Press.)

MANILA, June 25.—Via Hong Kong, July 4—A prominent resident of the Philippines Islands, Senor Buenaventura, recently arrived at Cavite, ostensibly to interview with Senor Aguinaldo in behalf of the Spaniards, but he has been made a prisoner under suspicion that he intended to kill Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and claim the reward of \$50,000 offered for his life by the Spanish government.

The Spanish government has written to the American government, asking that he be released.

Gen. Aguinaldo has written a remarkable letter to Captain General Augusto, explaining that he had always been an ardent supporter of Spain, that he had a corps of volunteers and that he had made various sacrifices for the Spanish cause, only to find that his efforts were wasted. He added:

"The Spaniards were unable to perform their share of defense and the native volunteers bore the brunt of the fighting, the Spaniards shrinking their duty like cowards, bunglers and a professed inferior race. God decries that they have no right to govern and it would be better to surrender and avoid the massacre which will inevitably follow a protracted struggle."

The writer concludes with advising Captain General Aguinaldo in the meantime to guarantee the safe conduct of all who wish to leave the country and the protection of those who remain here.

General Pando, with 500 re-enforcements reached Santiago at noon today, General Calixto Garcia refusing to make an effort to stop him, saying that the Spanish force was too large for him to engage.

The army is half mad with delight over the crushing of the Spanish fleet. It not only disposed of the American fleet, but the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor, the flagship New York was seven miles away, nine miles east of Mount

The New York was out of sight altogether at every stage, but she immediately put about and followed the writer.

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THE MODERN DON QUIXOTE

The one element hardest to reckon with in the present war is Spanish "honor." Spain was outwitted from the beginning and has been overwhelmedly defeated at every essential point. Every consideration of prudence and rational value demand a surrender now, while there is still something to save. But, instead, the sole remaining seaworthy fleet is on its way to certain destruction at Manila, while an invading armament awaits like destruction at Gibraltar. From the Spanish standpoint this is heroism; from the standpoint of the rest of the world it is sheer lunacy. Which means that Spain and the rest of the modern world see things in different lights.

From the beginning of history the Spaniards have been idealists. It was a Spaniard who made the journey to Rome for the sole purpose of seeing the historian Livy, and, having seen him, returned at once, lest the other sights of Rome might dim the impression. It was in Spain that the romances of chivalry took their most extravagant and inflated form, and it was a Spanish Don Quixote who, reading these romances, thought to see their characters and circumstances in the world around him. In Spain Cornell and Hugo located their most rhetorical impersonation of honor, and in the idioms of Europe "castles in Spain" still stand for what we call castles in the air.

Spain is still, Quixote-like, pathetically devoted to mighty words and empty deeds. A resounding phrase is far more real than a solid fact.

It is no question of illiteracy, for, as a recent writer has said, the difference between the learned and the unlettered "consists less in the greater number of ideas possessed by the educated than in the elegance with which they express the pathetic delusions common to all."

By word of book or word of mouth is pronounced a pride that is mediæval and not modern. Spain was

once a great nation, and its noble families were the highest products of chivalry. Since then the world has changed;

the profits of commerce have taken the place of the tributes of the conquered,

and chivalry has been relegated to books, while business has taken its place in life, but Spain still looks to her colonies for plunder, and the impoverished Spanish grandeza still gazes down with mediæval contempt on shopkeepers and shopkeeping nations. War is only a stage on which to exhibit dramatic heroism; a duello on a larger field. Until the ineluctable and the due can be reduced to terms of reason it will be impossible to understand or predict the actions of Spain.

Nevertheless this very uncompromising idealism, which is now Spain's weakness may yet prove her strength.

Confined at home and to the development of her own resources, forced, like China, by the hard experience of war

to recognize the advantage of the ways of the outside world, the country and people may begin to share the material prosperity of the rest of the world, and in some future crisis, when the world demands idealism as it now does materialism, a regenerated Spanish nation may be a leader of a new era.

HUMAN BRUTES.

No words can adequately express the indignation which will be felt throughout the world at the conduct of the crew of the French line steamer *La Bourgogne*. No more diabolical exhibition of human brutality has ever disgraced the annals of the sea. "Passengers first,"

is the maxim of the sea, which has been followed in too many heroic instances to leave any room for doubt that human nature is fully capable of asserting itself, even in the face of the horrors of shipwreck. Many a crew has preserved discipline, launched all the boats, and put the women and children into them first, in the face of just as much danger as threatened *La Bourgogne*, and they were not superhuman heroes for doing it, either, but simply common men doing a plain duty. English and German officers and sailors know how to do their duty in danger, and if Frenchmen do not, and the actions of the crew of *La Bourgogne*, as well as the conduct of Parisian aristocrats at the charity bazaar the last winter, at which all the men were saved and the women and children burned, would seem to indicate that they do not—the public can not be blamed for avoiding the French steamers. Such occurrences on the ships of any nation are a national disgrace.

Europeans commonly express surprise that there should be such a thing as a "woman question" in this country, on the ground that American women already have far more than their European sisters have ever dreamed of wanting. In only a part of Germany are women permitted to form clubs or unions, or appear in political meetings. In Bavaria a law extending these privileges to a limited extent has just been passed, but in Saxony a bill to curtail them is awaiting the approval of the government. What would the women of Fresno think if the Parlor Lecture Club were dispersed by the police, or the women who ventured to listen to the Fourth of July oration were cast into jail?

Admiral Montijo, who was defeated at Manila by Dewey, has written as follows to a friend at Madrid: "I have received more honor from the proud and haughty enemy than I have from my own people." Cervera will soon have reason to make the same complaint. The defeated commander receives but little sympathy and he is fortunate if in addition to public criticism he does not have to endure official disgrace.

That poor little "Terror" must feel dreadfully lame over there at Porto Rico.

Admiral Canaria has been nickname Chimeria. If Chimeria comes monking about Dewey the latter will play the part of Bellerophon.

The Expositor is trying its new line-type, and has set over half the paper by machine for the last two days. The columns of clean, legible machine work standing side by side with the columns of worn type are a striking illustration of the advantage of the new system from the reader's standpoint. We congratulate our contemporary on the improvement, and hope it is only an earnest of others to follow.

One of General Merritt's most delicate governmental tasks will be to restore the confidence of the natives. Before the war the "Ingléses" stood high, but the violent Spanish proclamations that the invaders would be violators of families and destroyers of religion must have had some effect on the more excitable. Especially must those of the natives who are devoted to their old religion be taught that a new one will not be forced on them, while those who have shamed under ecclesiastical oppression must learn not to expect a continuance of the same oppression in new forms.

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systematic instruction in the proper care of children. One of the first things they should be taught is to let the babies eat their children's hair. Many a hopeful has been rendered hopeless by a maternal haircut. "The baby language—that is, the language proud mammas use toward their 'booty' preschools"—also needs revision. It should be made to resemble more the language of a rational being and less the gabble of an affectionate idiot.

T. P. O'Connor, the London journalist, is about to start a "personal" paper, but says that it will be free from scandal and will contain no ill-natured allusions to anybody or any class. Mr. O'Connor is either an angel himself or laborer under the impression that this is heaven. If the first be the case he should write his flight back to the skies, for such a paper will not yield enough income to satisfy the appetites of even angels. If, however, the merely harbingers the delusion that the earth is heaven a few months rest for his over-worked brain will help him to regain his former health.

The annexation is really of far less importance than the alarmists would have us think. To the islands it is vital, and to us it will be of great and lasting benefit, but it will involve no radical change in our life or policies. They are already an established government in the islands, amply sufficient for all purposes of home rule and able to protect itself against everything but foreign aggression. There will be no difficulty in continuing substantially the same government, under American authority. There are no unconstitutional difficulties and no insuperable legal ones. In comparison with the other islands in the Pacific, the situation is far better. The ten in the northern group are uninhabited. All of the southern group are inhabited. The chief town, San Ignacio de Agana, is situated on the island of Guahan, the southernmost of the whole group. The climate of the islands is said to be salubrious, the annual mean temperature being 81 degrees Fahrenheit. In 1868, prior to the subjection of the islands by the Spaniards, the population was about 50,000. The Spanish methods of dealing with a conquered race decreased the population to about 20,000 in 1871, but colonists from the Philippines and other Spanish possessions caused an increase later on. The Statesman's Yearbook gives the islands a population of 16,125 at present. Their area is 120 square miles. The vegetation of the Ladrones is luxuriant, but agriculture is sadly neglected. The natives are a lazy lot and morally and intellectually occupy a low plane. The original inhabitants of the islands were named Chamorros by the Spaniards. In addition to the descendants of these there are Tagals from the Philippines and a mixed race formed by the union of Spaniards and Chamorros. It is stated that Spain has not found the islands to be a source of revenue, but this is insufficient proof of their lack of value, for the Spaniards are not wise administrators. However, it is certain that the United States has not acquired a bonanza in the Ladrones. Their chief value to us is as a coaling station, there being an excellent harbor on the island of Guahan, which can be strongly fortified.

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From the circumstances that have come to our notice we conclude that they are electric mines and that any attempt to make the channel will be unsafe until the Americans have obtained control of the shore connections. Of course it is the business of men who make war to take risks, and if the situation at Santiago is such as to require it an attempt to force the passage will undoubtedly be made, no matter what the danger.

General Wheeler claims that his seat in congress was not vacated by his acceptance of a commission as Major General, and the Governor of Alabama sustains him to the extent of refusing to call an election to fill the vacancy. It is strange that public men should have divided opinions on well-settled legal question. The provision of the constitution is perfectly plain, and there has never been any question of its interpretation. From the leading case, in one of the first congresses in which a seat was declared vacant because its incumbent had accepted a commission as captain in the militia of the District of Columbia, through the Civil War, when every member entering the army lost his seat, it has uniformly been held that a military office and a seat in congress can not be held by the same person.

There are evidences that the Spaniards are not fair fighters. A member of the United States marine corps who fought at Cump McCaull, Guantanamo, writes to a friend at Washington that among the ammunition captured by the Americans in an attack on the Spaniards were a number of brass bullets, which are forbidden in civilized warfare. Again, correspondents at the front accuse the Spaniards of taking particular pains to pick on surgeons wearing the emblem of the Red Cross Society and the wounded as they are being carried from the field. These charges are called to the attention of the journals that work themselves into a furious state of indignation over the barbarous methods of warfare employed by the Cubans.

The Maha-Buddha Society of India intends to attempt the conversion of the western world and with this end in view will send missionaries to Europe and the United States. It is to be hoped California will be overlooked. We have already tried one kind of Buddhism and are not overjoyed with the result.

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The Sacramento Bee mentions the fact that only the other day a brilliant genius wrote a war poem for the Bee and then committed suicide. The Bee's editor is fortunate. The war poetry generally received at newspaper offices is of a kind to incite the editor to self-destruction.

The sham battle was about to begin, "Boys," said the captain, addressing his soldiers, his eyes flashing, "under fire the enemy. It is essential that we drive him from his position; the fate of the nation depends upon our doing so. Let every one of you determine to be a hero. Strike for your alters and your stars. God and your native land!" But they didn't. They merely struck for better grub, and the captain softly murmured, "War is hell!"

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systematic instruction in the proper care of children. One of the first things they should be taught is to let the babies eat their children's hair. Many a hopeful has been rendered hopeless by a maternal haircut. "The baby language—that is, the language proud mammas use toward their 'booty' preschools"—also needs revision. It should be made to resemble more the language of a rational being and less the gabble of an affectionate idiot.

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RAISINS ONCE MORE.

We are rapidly approaching a crisis in the raisin situation. We fear the comparatively few growers, whose cooperation is necessary to assure the success of the proposed combine fall to realize the gravity of the present situation or the damaging influence their inaction may exert on the selling value of the maturing crop. It is freely predicted by nearly everyone in the raisin trade, that it is a crop of the magnitude, promised by present indications, should be forced on the market, under methods pursued in the past, nothing can be expected but disastrous results to growers and shipper. Farmers must realize that commerce is war, carried on without almost as much intensity as the present conflict between the government and Spain. Sellers are constantly struggling to increase the price of their commodities, which they go into the market to buy. This is commercial warfare; it has always existed and always will exist.

No vivid imagination is necessary to predict the outcome of the coming raisin crop, if the efforts of the eastern handlers, to buy cheaply, be opposed to those of a disorganized mass of growers, each struggling to sell before his neighbor. If the market opens up with haphazard offerings from competing sellers, buyers will fear to buy in quantities, well knowing by past experience, that goods will be forced on an unwilling market as soon as the first flurry is over and the consequent decline will come, as it has always come in the past. The timidity of the buyer will help to precipitate the crash.

The New York court of appeals and the California supreme court have soft spots in their hearts—or maybe it's heads—for the down-trodden murderer. It will be remembered how

the commandant of the navy, in 1868, prior to the subjection of the islands by the Spaniards, the population was about 50,000. The Spanish methods of dealing with a conquered race decreased the population to about 20,000 in 1871, but colonists from the Philippines and other Spanish possessions caused an increase later on. The Statesman's Yearbook gives the islands a population of 16,125 at present. Their area is 120 square miles. The vegetation of the Ladrones is luxuriant, but agriculture is sadly neglected. The natives are a lazy lot and morally and intellectually occupy a low plane. The original inhabitants of the islands were named Chamorros by the Spaniards. In addition to the descendants of these there are Tagals from the Philippines and a mixed race formed by the union of Spaniards and Chamorros. It is stated that Spain has not found the islands to be a source of revenue, but this is insufficient proof of their lack of value, for the Spaniards are not wise administrators. However, it is certain that the United States has not acquired a bonanza in the Ladrones. Their chief value to us is as a coaling station, there being an excellent harbor on the island of Guahan, which can be strongly fortified.

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It is evident that it is going to be difficult to settle satisfactorily the claim to promotion of Acting Rear

A COUNCIL OF WAR IS HELD

The Situation at San
tiago Considered.

A Squadron to Go After
Camara.

Tent Hospitals to be Provided at
Fortress Monroe for Wounded
Soldiers.

CAMP MERRITT.
Sanitary Conditions Will Compel
Its Immediate Removal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The President called a council of war today to meet at the White House, the purpose being to review the situation and learn exactly what the present conditions are and what changes, if any, should be made in the plans for the future conduct of the war.

According to one of the members present, it was decided to abide by the plans already laid, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign. Confirmation seemed to have been given to the statement later in the day, when after a conference with the members of the war board, Secretary Long announced to the waiting newspaper men that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commander Watson's eastern squadron and to direct the commandos to proceed to his assistance. The vessels the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cerer's squadron necessitated some changes.

HOLDING AFTER CAMARA.

The new Eastern squadron will consist of the battleship Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark and the auxiliary cruisers (carrying side armor) Dixie, Yankee and Tonawanda, the colliers Avenger, Cassius, Caesar, Lenox and Justin and the supply boat Dalmatian. The Iowa, Oregon and Newark are all in the south with Sampson. So is the Tonawanda. The Dixie is at New York and the Yankee at Tampico. The colliers are at Hampton Roads with the Dalmatian. The ships are to sail as soon as they can coal and supply.

It will not be required, in the case of the southern vessels, to come north, which would mean the loss of several days, but they will start directly from the points where they are now located. The order provides that each ship shall make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders, to prevent its exposure to the slightest possible danger from the enemy and the most that is known is that it will be at some point of the Spanish coast. It probably will not be long after that before the American squadron will be in full pursuit of Camara, with its remnant of the Spanish navy. Meanwhile, the gathering of the American fleet off the Spanish ports, is expected to have a sobering effect upon the inflamed people. The number of colliers accompanying the expedition is evidence that a long cruise lies ahead and that our naval authorities propose to be caught in no such position as was Camara at Punta Sain—obliged to submit to a refusal of coaling privileges. A telegram received at the state department this afternoon announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern and eastern entrances to the canal. The torpedo boats Osada, Prosperina and Audaz, which were yesterday reported at Pharo, Portugal, arrived today at Cadiz; their home port, Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

PINT HOSPITALS.

The very first care of the officials will be for the wounded men, who are to be brought north as rapidly as their condition will permit. There was some idea of taking one of the big hotels at Fortress Monroe, standing on the government reservation for the purpose of a hospital, but it is said to be the present plan to substitute a number of large tents which were recently erected and placed on land to be taken for the treatment of wounds at this season of the year.

Meanwhile, all possible is being done in the neighborhood of Santiago to alleviate the suffering. This afternoon came a telegram from General Shafter to the war department as follows:

"In the name of the sick and wounded officers and men under my command, I thank Mr. J. W. Mackay for the ice sent us."

Much of the difficulty experienced in supplying the troops on the battlefield still lies in the transportation department. General Shafter has reported that in spite of his appeals he has received yet only one lighter, the Laura, and this is able under the best conditions to carry ashore from the transports supplies for only one day for the army. What might happen in the event of bad weather can be conjectured.

THE PHILADELPHIA.

The necessary orders were given during the day to start the Philadelphia for Hawaii, carrying Admiral Miller with a notice of the action of the United States government and directing minister Seward to take formal possession in the name of the United States.

The Hawaiian legation here have taken steps, meanwhile to get the earliest news to Honolulu through telegrams to their consul at San Francisco who will dispatch them on the Compte today.

MILES AND SHAFTER.

Major General Miles, accompanied by the entire staff of army headquarters, left today for Charleston, S. C., where the party will embark for Santiago. The party consists of General Miles, General J. C. Gilmore, Adjutant General of Staff; General Roy Stone, Colonel C. R. Greenleaf, surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Cleve, M. C. Mans and A. S. Rowan; Major John D. Black and Captain H. H. Whitney. At the same time Lieutenant Colonel Michler and a large staff of headquarters' clerks, who have been in Tampa, will come north to Charleston and go in the party. The start will be made from Charleston on either the Yale or Columbia, which are taking on troops there. It is expected that the party will be at Santiago the early part of next week.

On the eve of the departure, General Miles expressed satisfaction on starting to join the troops. He spoke of the sacrifices and hardships they had passed through recently and of those yet to come. General Miles himself has no other purpose in going to Santiago than to strengthen the hand of General Shafter. There is no intention on his part to take in any manner from the glory that Shafter has won or may win in this campaign. He will not

releve General Shafter of his command unless the latter's physical condition is such as to demand some such action.

ARMS FOR GOMEZ.

The war department admitted for the first time today that two expeditions, one on the Florida and another on the Florida, had successfully proceeded from Florida points in Central and Western Cuba, where large quantities of arms and supplies were landed for General Gomez's command. This is the first time that arms have got to Gomez and his men in the western sections as the first expedition equipped Garcia and his men around Santiago. The Florida and Punita left some time ago, but their movements were guarded with the greatest care, in order that a premature publication might not jeopardize the safety of those on board as well as the delivery of the guns, ammunition and supplies now in the hands of General Gomez's troops.

CAMP MERRITT.

Sanitary Conditions Will Compel
Its Immediate Removal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—It is practically certain now that the steamer Peru and City of Puebla will leave as soon as they are ready, probably by next Monday or Tuesday, or in a week at the furthest. The sailing is contingent on information from the government concerning the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet and the probability of any Spanish war vessels whatever having an opportunity to pick them up on the high seas.

The steamers Pennsylvania and City of Rio de Janeiro will probably be secured within a few days. The Pennsylvania is a sister ship to the Ohio and has a capacity of about 400 men. The City of Rio de Janeiro is expected here shortly.

The sanitary condition of Camp Merritt has at last become so serious that its removal will be recommended by the surgeons in charge.

What recommendation will be made beyond that could not be learned today.

WORK ON THE TRANSPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The City of Puebla, which lay dock today and went to her berth at 10 o'clock. She will receive freight as soon as the military authorities may choose to send it abroad. The Peru is ready and has been taking on board a great deal of freight, left over by the Newport. She will also take on two field pieces which are on the dock ready for shipment.

It is said the next expedition will sail either Wednesday or Thursday. A military guard was sent down to the Peru today. If the troops were ready to move they could be received next Saturday and the two vessels could leave on Monday.

Great haste is being employed in discharging the Pennsylvania. It is said she will be ready for the carpenters tomorrow. She will be taken as a transport.

The ships are to sail as soon as they can coal and supply.

CERVERA'S FLEET

Why It Left Santiago in
Such a Hurry.

There Were Orders From Madrid
and Coal Had Run
Short.

GUANTANAMO. Monday, July 4, per the Associated Press Dispatch. Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Junta, July 6, p. m. (Delayed in transmission)—The steamer Resolute arrived today with 508 prisoners, including 18 officers and crew of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon.

The disposition of the prisoners has not yet been decided on. The number of killed and wounded on the Cristobal Colon was very small. Officers of the American vessels which were in pursuit of her say that as it was a question of only a short time when the Christobal Colon should be compelled to surrender or run ashore, they ceased firing on her, and only three of her crew were killed (all sailors) and 13 wounded.

Before running their ship ashore and hoisting the white flag, the Spaniards opened the Kingston valves on the bottom of the Colon and threw overboard the broad blocks of every gun, including those of the Mauser rifle. The captured Spaniards were remarkably cheerful. The officers say they had nothing to eat for 24 hours before the destruction of the fleet and in order to get the men to their posts large amounts of liquor were given out. Many of the captured sailors still showed the effects of drink when put on board the Resolute.

The Spanish officers say the order to sail was given by the ministry of marine at Madrid and they decided to make an attempt to escape on Saturday night, but it was postponed until Sunday morning for the reason that "quarantine" would be held at that time and the Americans would not be at their guns.

None of the Spaniards expected to arrive at noon on Sunday, believing the destruction of the fleet to be certain.

Most of their valuables were put on the Cristobal Colon, the fastest boat of the Spanish fleet and everything was done to give her the best opportunity to escape. The Spanish officers profess great admiration for the American ships, especially the Brooklyn, New York and Oregon.

The Spanish prisoners say that if the Americans had pressed the fleet longer the Spaniards would have been compelled to surrender as the troops were completely run out.

When the Spanish fleet left Santiago de Cuba it was with the intention to make for Cienfuegos, the nearest port to secure coal and provisions. All the ships were very short of coal, the Cristobal Colon having only two days' supply which she had secured at Santiago.

The Spaniards concentrated their fire on the Brooklyn, hoping to disable that vessel, which they considered the fastest of the American ships and thus give an opportunity at least for one or two of the Spanish boats to escape. The Brooklyn was hit 45 times.

The Spaniards estimate the force behind the fortifications at Santiago at about 31,000, including the 4,600 reinforcements brought by General Pando which are known to be at Santiago. The forces besides General Pando's regulars and 200 volunteers are not to be depended on. Eleven hundred marines and sailors were withdrawn from the city when the Spanish fleet made its final sortie.

The lady of C. H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, who was killed in the engagement with the Spanish fleet yesterday was brought here yesterday with the Brooklyn and was buried at dusk on the site of the hill on which the marines are entrenched and where the bodies of the three Americans killed at the battle of Cusco remain as living. Ellis lived at Peoria, Illinois.

POULSKIT IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The popular party of Missouri split on fusion lines and two state conventions are being held here today. Chairman Arthur Rosele called in the regular convention to order with about 100 delegates present.

One Miller of St. Louis was elected Chairman. He denounced the action of ex-Committee-man Long for trying to secure an order restraining the state legislature from refusing him admission to the councils and declared such action utterly opposed to the principles of the Populist party. The speaker reminded the middle-of-the-roaders and declared that they were being led by the Republican party.

For Constitution take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier, Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eructions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

Stop that cough! Take warning. It may lead to consumption. A tea bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

Karl's Clover Root Tea, for Constitution, it's the best, and if after using it you don't say so, return the package and get your money.

Catarrh Cured. A clear head and sweet breath secured with Shiloh's Catarrh Cure; sold on a guarantee, nasal injector free. Sold by Webster Bros. druggists, cor. Mariposa and E streets.

For over Fifty Years

That is the case of many families.

A TWO-FOLD GLORIOUS FOURTH

Observance of the Day
in Fresno.

Joy Over the Destruction of
Cervera's Fleet.

The Procession a Magnificent
Pageant—Literary Exercises
and the Fireworks.

then Tuesday's Date.
With music in the air, rockets in the sky and patriotism burning in the exultant hearts of the people, the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence and the dawning of Cuba liberty was a grand event. At an early hour the crowds began to gather on the streets, and they were soon apprised of the glorious victory of Santiago harbor, and then participation went wildly wild.

The scene on the streets yesterday was a mimic one. Before the procession formed it was difficult to follow in any through the mass of people, who crowded the sidewalks.

Young men in dark suits, with markings of red, white and blue, mostly suits in summer dress, decorated with ribbons of red, white and blue, were in the throng. Mothers with babies in their arms surged through the crowd, while veterans who spelt other fields mixed with the mass of people.

In the afternoon most of the women and children, the dapper young men and their pretty sweethearts, took themselves to the parks where they spent the afternoon listening to the literary exercises and the concert by the bands. The park presented a picnic aspect. Under the shade of the trees, on the benches or the grass, the big crowd extended through the whole length and breadth of the plaza. Many of those in the country, spread their lunches on the "green" and enjoyed in honest simplicity their repast.

In the afternoon up town there were several exciting incidents. A practical joke entered a crowded saloon and placing a high imitation bomb on the bar, quickly lighted the fuse with the butt of his cigar. The crowd scattered like a lot of terrified Dons. It's then took the hurried bomb and walked out to repeat the joke elsewhere.

The Salvation Army, with colors flying, proceeded to the Fiske corner, to the tune of the resounding bass drum, the shrill blare of a very concert and the rattling of tambourines, there to convert the promiscuous crowd. The crowd was unregenerate, if patriotic. Soon a bomb was thrown in the aisle, fired by the soldiers of the Lord. When it broke, was scattered, "Hallelujah," the drums resounded, and the tambourine sounded.

Then one of the soldiers stepped out to exhort the assembled group to salvation, which is a long ways from the Fiske corner. Another bomb lit up the city all around. A motto on the bomb said, "Uncle Sam will stand for justice and humanity."

The Norman Son had one of the most attractive floats in the parade. The comely flaxen-haired Goddess attracted many admiring eyes and few persons knew that the character was taken by Charles Bachman.

The Independent Order of Foresters of this city rode in a large decorated rig. Fowlie ledge, Independent Foresters, had a pretty float made of evergreens and representing a hunting camp.

Yosemite and Martha's Lodge drill team, A.O.U.W., were in pretty company-topped float. The teams were in their new uniforms—the Marthas in cream-colored satin and the gentlemen in white. The girls were in a line of seats above the gentlemen and the effect was quite pleasing.

The Red Star band came next. The colored musicians made very good music and the crowd, good-naturedly nicknamed it the Hawaiian national band.

THE INDUSTRIAL FLOATS.

The industrial parade was very creditable, although it did not contain as many elaborate floats as just last year. Dorsey and Parker were in line with four wagons gaily decorated. Then came the Grand Central laundry wagons, with dying colors, followed by Peterson & Dick, the painters. Octave Dargelot waltzed with his bakery wagon on decorated.

The Philadelphia shoe store had a unique float consisting of a wooden structure in which was an immense, rosy shoe. The shoe was so large that little girls found a resting place in it. Dunn Bros' sprayer followed.

The Jersey Farm milk wagon was in line and then came the Soma Boys' band. The boys were complimented on all sides for the manner in which they played.

The Fresno fire department made an excellent showing and nine well decorated engines and trucks were in line. Engine No. 2 carried a large flag and a bronze eagle as part of its decoration.

M. R. Madary had four wagons in line representing his extensive business. The Donnas presented the carding and spinning departments in a worthy and special mention. Large redwood posts supported a pretty canopy top. The float represented an old Greek summer house. Some artistic carving in oak was exhibited.

The Hopkins agricultural works and the Columbus buggy company made good exhibits. The floats were well decorated.

The Fresno agricultural works had a float representing the manufacturing, carriage and other departments of that extensive concern.

The Fresno soap works was in line with a wagon load of washing powder, arranged in the shape of a house. Hundreds of young folk made themselves comfortable on the ground, while on the outskirts there were many carriages. The display of fireworks was very creditable. Many rockets and bombs sent whizzing into the air burst in brilliant balls of multi-colored fire. Sunday showers of golden sparks were emitted from the bursting rockets. Brilliant balls of red and blue fire shot skyward from large Roman candles.

The six pieces which have been enumerated before, were very fine. "Good Boy, Dewey," was a good representation of the young men, clad in the favorite suit of red, white and blue, and wearing a blue sailor's cap for the occasion, satting Dewey on the head. "On to Manila" was another good piece. It showed a volunteer with sword held high, his head ready to meet the Don. The American flag was lustily cheered. In addition to these there were spinning wheels and other regulation pieces. The crowd was very well pleased with the pyrotechnic display, and every piece was greeted with a chorus of ah's of admiration.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The Basin City Band, uniformed in white, preceded Company F, Sixth Infantry, N. G. C., commanded by Lieutenant J. M. Collins. The patriotic music by the band and the fine appearance of the citizen soldiers created a ripple of applause all along the line of march. The husky guardmen looked as brave as lions and they added much to the picturesque scene.

Two small boys—one dressed as a Federal and the other as a Confederate soldier—led the small squad of veterans who had worn the blue or gray during the civil war. Tom Robinson was the "Yank" and Jessie Bonner was the "Johnnie."

A BEAUTIFUL GODDESS.

Enthroned high in the most beautiful boat of the procession, was the Goddess of Liberty. Miss Emma Wold

represented the "Red, White and Blue" during the civil war.

Kutner-Goldstein Company made an extensive display. Eight decorated wagons representing the several departments conducted by that firm made an imposing array.

T. J. Hammond, the seed merchant had a large float well adapted to advertising his business.

The Republican "high riders" were out in force and twenty of the earl boys who were riderers through the colonies took part in the procession.

The boys were all mounted and each carried a pretty banner. The carriers made a splendid showing and many compliments were heard for them as well as for the enterprise of the Republican. The two rigs used in the circumscribing department of the paper were also in the procession.

Morgan Bros. had a float representing the carriage and painting business which they conduct. Donahue-Emmons Company were also in line with a very appropriate float. Wheels, range and general supplies were arranged on the float in an artistic manner.

The Valley Lumber Company's exhibit was good and a line that caught the eye was the inscription: "We sold the lumber that made the Oregon."

C. Bachofel of Salina, Kansas, in the parade with a fine exhibit of four, but owing to a break down he was compelled to drop out of the procession.

THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

After the parade, at 11:30 o'clock, the literary exercises were held in the park where a large number of people had gathered. The children who took part in the procession were seated on the

platform. The children, under the leadership of J. B. Dymot, sang two patriotic songs. The first was "In the Blue Sea Lives a Don," a humorous skit on the war, and "See the Proud Banner of Liberty Streaming," which brought tears from the assembly.

The survivors of the fate of war met the Mexican veterans, then took seats on the platform, after which the Rev. Mr. Chapman invoked a blessing upon the army and navy and upon all the participants.

Frank H. Short, the president of the day, then introduced Miss Maude Schaefer, who read the Declaration of Independence in a swelling voice and with proper emphasis. Mr. Short then read the Ballads from Sampson and Shafter, reciting the success of the American cause on land and sea. The poem was wildly cheered by the crowd. Mr. Short then spoke glowingly of the American patriotism. This nation, he said, was great in peace as well as in war. From the north, south, east and west her sons are ever ready to lay down their lives for the old flag, for which many a hard battle has been fought. All who have served have done well and faithfully. Although the war has lasted only ninety days, twelve thousand of the Spanish navy has been destroyed.

THE ORATION.

N. L. F. Bachman, the orator of the day, was then introduced. "Bach" was in his best mood and he delivered a speech that made the old soldiers feel like being boys again, and that aroused the patriotic feeling in all to the highest pitch. He paid a glowing tribute to the brave boys who spilled their life-blood on Cuban soil, and eloquently referred to the triumph of the American navy. The speaker began by describing the origin of the American navy, government, and the navy evergreen of the world. To bid no man disgraced by it. The Mexican War Veterans followed in silence.

The Mexican band playing sweet music, preceded the Wauwau division U. S. Knights of Pythias. The knights made a good showing with their fine uniforms and flashing swords.

There came the patriotic American citizens, of Mexican parentage, who were on foot. Old Glory was at the head of the little band.

Following in carriages were members of the Hundred Thousand Club, Chamber of Commerce and Red Cross ladies. Fresno's family—thirty-six little girls waits from the orphanage—were loaded in a large carriage furnished by the Hundred Thousand Club. A little girl on horseback and a girl driving a small boy hitched to a cart followed.

Primo Jaque, Danish Brotherhood, was next in line; then came the Knights of Honor in a float. The ladies Society Daughters of the American Revolution, citizens of Fresno. The American boat was built with a large canopy top and the eastern quarter was portrayed by figures representing England, Germany, Italy, France, Austria and Russia quarreling for the dominion of America. Uncle Sam with an immense sword, was contemplating the world with considerable disapprobation. Pictures of Washington, Dewey, Sampson and Hobson appeared on the sides of the boat. Cuba was represented by a small boy and a woman in a bonnet. Uncle Sam will stand for justice and humanity."

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ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FLEET IS DESTROYED

The First Fleet of Transports Arrives at the Philippines.

THE LADRONES ISLANDS ARE OURS

Two Stupendous Events Happen Auspiciously in One Day.

SHAFTER SUMMONS SANTIAGO TO SURRENDER

After a Day of Doubt and Despair at Washington the Officials are Wild With Joy.—Heavy Losses at Santiago admitted by Spaniards.—The Red Cross Society Doing Noble Work in the Swamps Around Santiago—The London Times Counsels Peace With Honor—Over 30,000 Men to Be Sent to Cuba Immediately.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The information of the destruction of Cervera's fleet was received early in the evening, but it was not announced officially until several hours later. As a result of its receipt, however, a conference of prominent officials was held at the White House immediately. Those present at the conference were the President, Vice-President Hobart, Secretary Alger, Senator Long, Postmaster General Smith, General Miles, Adjutant General Corbin, Guy V. Henry and Senator Hanna. The information was discussed in all its phases.

The news sent by both General Shafter and Lieutenant Colonel Allen was received with intense satisfaction. It was taken to indicate not only that Admiral Sampson had accomplished magnificently the task to which he has been set, but it was clearly proved that General Shafter was in a much stronger position than the war officials had been led to believe. One of the officials who attended the conference said, after the news had been officially announced, that the victory markedly modified the seriousness of the situation. The destruction of the fleet, which was not confirmed until a few minutes before the news was given to the public, removed by far the most serious obstruction toward the capture of Santiago by the land forces.

MANY OFFICERS KILLED.

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If possible the war department will send 35,000 men from Tampa on these transports. Six vessels have recently landed with men, ammunition, arms, supplies, etc., and are now either at Key West or on their way to reinforce Shafter's army. Included in this expedition are some batteries of artillery. In all these forces constitute about 2500 to 3000 men.

General Miles in the course of a brief talk, said today that General Shafter might contemplate the withdrawal of his forces to the high lands in the direction of Shoney, where they would be near the sea. This, however, would be a temporary expedient, enabling the soldiers to rest and prepare for the work ahead.

The officials hope to rush the reinforcements to General Shafter so that there will be from 35,000 to 35,000 men under his command within the next ten days, and sooner if this can be arranged. This is exclusive of the insurgents, of whom General Garcia has been able to bring to Shafter's command approximately 4000 men. There were about 15,000 men and officers in the expedition that set out from Tampa less than a month ago. These have since been reinforced by the troops of General Binfield's command, amounting to 2000 men and consisting of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts regiments. The first 1400 of General Duffield's brigade have been with Shafter for a week, and the remainder have just embarked. During the past week a second expedition of large proportions were scheduled to leave Tampa, carrying a good portion of General Simon Snyder's division of the fourth corps as reinforcements for General Shafter. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn said today that eleven transports were available to carry Shafter's troops and while without official information on the subject he assumed that probably 3000 of them were on the way in these transports to join those in Santiago province. The other troops to be sent to the aid of General Shafter will, according to the understanding here, be the remaining portion of General Snyder's division and such other regiments now at Tampa as are best equipped and ready for active service. General Brooks, commanding at Chickamauga, has already received instructions to have fifteen regiments prepared for immediate movement. General Snyder's division, which was under orders for Santiago, included the First District of Columbia, the Second New York, the Fifth Maryland, the Third Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana and the First Ohio.

General Miles did not say whether the two bodies of men last referred to had actually joined General Linnehan, but the understanding here is that they have not. Colonel Humphreys is in charge of the transport service with Shafter's army, and he will send back to Tampa the vessels that can be spared as rapidly as possible, in fact word has been received that the transports had started for the United States this morning.

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OUR SOLDIERS.

Their Life at Benicia Barracks.

While Away the Time With Baseball.

Colonel Johnson Speaks His Mind—Some of the Boys Promoted.

From Wm. C. Kincaid's Believable Correspondence of the Recent Political.

BENICIA BARRACKS, July 2.—Lieutenant J. D. Jones returned from Fresno last Monday. He reported with his band nearly shaken off.

The recruits have all arrived and have settled down to good hard work and army fare with the rest of us. Corporal Ed Wright is their drill master and the rapidity with which he is getting them into shape speaks well for his ability and their aptitude. The "workies," as the boys call them, are a fine lot of fellows. Lieutenant Jones selected them wisely. About the oldest one of the crowd is private Theodore Bracker.

When Bracker arrived at Benicia he established his headquarters down town and sent word out to the post that it was beneath his dignity to walk out. The post ambulance was dispatched to him and he rode out to camp with all the dignity of a commanding officer.

Baseball is all the go with the boys during their leisure moments. Con Lawson has a very strong team called "Con Law's Tigers." No team has yet been found which is strong enough to lower the colors of the tigers. Corporal Ed Wright is the baseball hero of Benicia. A week ago last Sunday Corporal Wright played with the Benicia team against the California stars of Oakland. It was a 12-inning game. In the last half of the twelfth inning the Benicia team was at the bat. The score was 7 to 7 with two hands out. Wright came up, leveled his eagle eye on the ball and swatted out a beautful home run which won the game for the home boys. He was carried from the field on the shoulders of the exultant rooters and now no game is a success without him.

The filling of our company to its full compliment made it necessary for Captain Duncan to appoint seven new corporals and one lance corporal. The following were the fortunate men: Will H. Hill, F. J. Forger, Gordon C. Griffin, John Roberts, Robert North, J. T. Smith and J. W. Barrett; Jesse Roberts lance corporal. The position of a corporal is considered a very responsible one.

Of the old corporals there is none better than Corporal Charles A. Brutsch. He is a very soldierly looking young man and attends to every detail of his office as though the success of the war depended on him. The example of Corporal Brutsch should be emulated by every soldier.

The Red Cross Society of Benicia gave a reception in honor of the members of Companies C and G last Monday night. The ladies treated the boys all night.

First Sergeant Devilin has been very busy the past week preparing the muster rolls. The pay rolls have been signed and forwarded and some money will be next in order.

Thursday was regular monthly inspection and muster. Captain Duncan complimented Company C on the fine showing they made in every respect.

Captain Duncan has been acting major this week. He acquitted himself in a highly creditable manner. Captain Duncan is evidently fitted to command large bodies of troops and we sincerely hope he may have the opportunity.

Second Lieutenant Ed Jones acted as regimental adjutant last Thursday evening at parade. Lieutenant Jones is an extra good tactician and we believe him to be the coming man.

Sergeant Fred Holiday has been appointed post superintendent of police work. Private John Bradford has been detailed to the post. John is a knight of the brush but "red paint" is not his chief stock in trade.

We hold a sort of a lollification meeting last night over what we had read in the San Francisco Post of the 30th ultimo, regarding an interview our colonel had at the headquarters of Governor Budd in which it was plainly and clearly demonstrated that patience had ceased longer to be a virtue with one gallant and fearless colonel. After supper the entire command at this station, consisting of Companies C and G, 200 men strong, under the leadership of Sergeant Ed Magee, marched in a body to Colonel Johnson's headquarters. We found him seated in the midst of his officers. After being granted permission by the colonel to address him in behalf of the enlisted men, Sergeant Magee in a few well chosen words informed the colonel that the men wished to express their thanks and gratitude for what he was doing in their behalf and to pledge anew their loyalty to and confidence in the colonel. Sergeant Magee then proposed three cheers for our colonel. The cheers were given with a will and they came from the throats of 200 as strong men as ever entered the service of any country.

Colonel Johnson was taken completely by surprise, but cool and careful as he always is, and like the brave officer we know him to be, he came to the front. He said he did not believe in too much talk and that talking was not his forte anyway. But on an occasion like this he believed a few words in the right direction were both appropriate and well timed. He told us that he had entered the service as a soldier and as such he had tried to do the best he could be understood to. That night to the present time he had refrained from commanding the disaffected home guard duty to which his command had been assigned. He said he had home with notifications all the vile accusations and slurs of the people and press which had been aimed at him up to the present. But when it had been brought to his attention that his men were being accused of having "cold feet" and being cowards it was more than he could stand.

Colonel Johnson has often said that the men from the valley of the San Joaquin have no superiors as soldiers either in personal bravery or discipline or any other qualification. He said he himself had been accused of everything from being in the service for business and personal gain to having "cold feet." The last he deemed the greatest insult which could be offered to a soldier. With the fire of just indignation flashing from his eyes he told us that they could insult him, but when it came to insulting the 500 brave men under him, by God he would not stand it.

In reference to the article in the Post he assured us that he did not know that his words were being taken down for publication. He went unaccompanied by Messrs. Gordon and Whitmore to

pay their respects to the Governor and incidentally to settle some small affairs with the adjutant general. He said he did not intend to enter any complaint about the way in which our command had been so shamefully treated by the modications of general orders No. 13 from the army headquarters, which contemplated the filling up of our command to a 12-company regiment.

"While there," he said, "I was told that the new regiment was the finest body of troops ever offered by California to the government. I was informed that they were better uniformed, better drilled, better officered and better in every respect. This was enough to call the blood of one who has been less abused than I have been. I was compelled to take issue in defense of the Sixth regiment which had never yet honored its colors to any organization and never will."

He advised us to be careful in our statements regarding our sentiments. To pay strict attention to the little assigned us and to continue our most work in perfecting ourselves as soldiers, promising that he would be ever watchful in the defense of our rights. He assured us that he felt it no honor to command such a brave and noble set of men. As the colonel finished he was given three rousing cheers and a cheer.

What we cannot figure out is why under the first call, when our colonel tried to get four more companies to fill out our regiment with, it was found impossible after our officers had petitioned to have Lieutenant Colonel Johnson make its full column. But when the second call came and after the companies were filled up to 160 men it was found that California would only have a sufficient number of men left to make a two battalion organization. Some fine Italian hand which could have found a way to make us a full regiment under the first call but would not, now has no trouble at all to find four extra companies under the second call to fill up a regiment which is short of battalion.

We ask why is this thus? And why should the Sixth regiment from San Joaquin Valley be thus restricted to satisfy the wants of others who must be provided for at our expense? I ask the people to draw their conclusions.

WILL S. SCOTT,
Sergeant Co. C, Sixth Inf'ty.

THE FISH WARDEN

He Will Soon Begin Stocking the Streams.

Rare Trout Which Will Swim in Our Mountain Courses.

From Wednesdays Daily.

Andy Ferguson, the fish and game warden, is preparing to leave in a few days to stock the streams of the high Sierras with trout. He will go to Pine Ridge and from there expects to cross the mountains to Rock Creek. Trout will be taken from the rivers and canyons where they abound and transferred to streams which are not supplied with piscatorial dwellers.

In August he will receive a consignment of rainbow, cutthroat and Lake Lemon trout, which he will take on pack animals to the mountains and deposit in the streams. On account of the falls there is little fish in many of the mountain streams, but when they are stocked for a few years the fish will find a home.

The indignant husband demanded to know who the man was within. His wife at first refused to tell unless he should promise not to hurt him. Kincaid answered that he would not injure his wife, and that was all she could expect. She finally came out. He then demanded of the man to come out. Price slipped a butcher knife in his clothes and came forth.

Kincaid immediately began to upbraid the destroyer of his home.

"You're mad," coolly remarked Price.

"Mad!" repeated the furious man, "why shouldn't I be? Twice you have caused a separation between myself and my wife and again you have ruined my home."

With that Kincaid dropping his hand to his pistol commanded Price to leave. The latter drew the butcher knife and made at Kincaid. The husband whipped out his revolver and was in the act of shooting when his wife threw herself on his arm and the bullet went wild. Price then took to his heels and Kincaid, taking aim, fired. Price slipped a bullet. He arose however, and again ran for his life. Twice more the angry husband sent a bullet after the fleeing paramour, but he was satisfied that neither of those shots took effect. He believed the second shot wounded Price however, and he came to town with all possible speed to surrender himself. He arrived here at 10:30 o'clock Sunday forenoon and gave himself up to Deputy Sheriff Peck. He felt sure that he had wounded his man.

The Deputy Sheriff telephoned to Sequoia, but he could learn nothing of any one being killed at San Francisco last week. He tells them there he can understand why money is invested in the many new buildings going up in the city, when their service is likely to display "to let" signs and when there are such brilliant opportunities for capital in Fresno. The Commodore is out working for the raisin center wherever he goes.

"G. P. Cummings, ex-school superintendent and one of the Bix Six, arrived here Saturday morning to spend a few days on business. In the Tennessee regiment at Camp Merritt he found a lieutenant and a private who had been his pupils when he taught school in Tennessee.

The Chronical of Saturday had the following concerning the unhappy experiences of Dr. Herring of Clovis while visiting in this city:

"Dr. J. H. Herring of Fresno arrived here Thursday. He needed a change of air, and on his wife's urgent solicitation consented to come to San Francisco to recuperate. His first misadventure was to fall in an epileptic fit on the street immediately after his arrival. The surgeon at the receiving hospital treated him, and he was discharged. While riding on a Market street car yesterday Herring lost his hat. He jumped off backward, tumbled on his head, and was again taken to the receiving hospital. After sewing up the cut in his scalp the surgeons once more started Herring on his way with a cordial invitation to call again."

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Judge E. W. Risley and wife came down Sunday morning to spend the Fourth. This is a lovely place to spend Independence Day. Besides the patriotic din of firecrackers, you can breath abundant fog, and the wind, just down from the Klondike, will blow you along uphill.

Sina Gels was taken severely ill last Monday with a complication of typhoid and malarial fever. He is now at Dr. Deardorff's hospital on Pine street and is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Maddow of San Jose are visiting in the city.

Al LeBlanc is here.

C. B. Shaver and wife are at the Grand.

George B. Noble is down on business. Mrs. B. Noble stopped over in the city for a few days before returning East.

Charles Gearhart, formerly of Fresno, is permanently located here. He is engaged in stenographic work.

A. D. Abrams, who formerly conducted the Dodge in Fresno, has a cigar store on Montgomery street.

NEMO.

FOURTH OF JULY JAGS.

Recorder Clark Kept Busy Yesterday Dealing With Offenders.

What's Got the Democratic Flag?

That's what the Democratic flag. That is the question that is bothering J. Ed Hughes, William Foote, E. D. Edwards and other braves. The Democratic party has lost Old Glory, and are now trying hard to find it. It seems that it was the Republican flag that the Democratic party had of its convention, and probably that was the reason why none of the "rascars" referred to it. On the Fourth of July the Democrats could not find their flag, and they now wish that whoever has it will please return it. It has been suggested that the Poles, who have received a certificate from the adjutant general of Pennsylvania stating that he was a private in the volunteer forces from that state.

S. W. Marshall Was a Soldier.

W. W. Marshall, candidate for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, was a soldier during the late war notwithstanding the attempts of the Democrats to give the impression that he failed to enlist in the service of his country in the time of need. He has received a certificate from the adjutant general of Pennsylvania stating that he was a private in the volunteer forces from that state.

Colonel Johnson has often said that the men from the valley of the San Joaquin have no superiors as soldiers either in personal bravery or discipline or any other qualification.

He said he himself had been accused of everything from being in the service for business and personal gain to having "cold feet." The last he deemed the greatest insult which could be offered to a soldier. With the fire of just indignation flashing from his eyes he told us that they could insult him, but when it came to insulting the 500 brave men under him, by God he would not stand it.

In reference to the article in the Post he assured us that he did not know that his words were being taken down for publication. He went unaccompanied by Messrs. Gordon and Whitmore to

HE SHOT TO KILL FROM THE BAY

Sam Kincaid Sought Vengeance.

Blazed Away at His Wife's Paramour.

He Then Surrendered, But His Intended Victim Was Unwounded.

Dr. Herring of Clovis Meets With Accidents—News of Fresno Folks.

[From the Republican's Special Correspondent.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Charles J. Stilwell, well known in Fresno as the detective who gathered the evidence for the prosecution of Dick Heath in the McWhirter murder case, has retired from business, temporarily at least. He is reported to establish his wife's estate.

Out-of-town visitors to the peculiar work sleuths must do.

[From the Republican's Special Correspondent.]

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Supervisors held to-day Dr. J. J. Butler was appointed county physician for the ensuing year. Dr. E. H. Reed was unanimously appointed health officer, and C. S. Payne received the appointment of hospital steward.

J. T. Easton of the Eastern district returned yesterday from an extended visit to Stockton and Newman.

J. W. Bearup of Benicia was in the county seat yesterday on business.

H. E. Knowles, manager of the Raymond granite quarry, was in Madera yesterday.

Sheriff Westfall and family attended the celebration at Gertrude on the Fourth. They report the races as being

fine.

The Board of Supervisors are now sitting as a board of arbitration.

J. S. Williams, the Raymond olive king, is looking after his property interests in Madison this week.

Our patriotic citizens were so elated over the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago that they took up a special subscription for the purchase of fireworks, which were witnessed by a large crowd on the evening of the Fourth.

The list of Matronales who celebrated the Fourth in the Raisin City were as follows: Mrs. Blister and Mrs. Dr. Lockwood, Miss May Green, Eliza Kirkland, Madie and Ruble Metz, Winnie Wear, Bartie Gray, Susie and Belle Plate, Grace Hurllington, Tommy Dunn, Walter Sharp, Nelson McPaul, "S. D." Dickley, B. A. Maxson, Campbell Johnson, J. M. Griffin, C. B. Tracy, Dr. E. H. Reed, William Hinman, J. T. Conley, J. W. Green, Johnnie Barnett, Pat Roberts, Antonio Jacobs, Harry Brown, Frank Sheller, Arthur Son, Frank Cunningham, Al George, R. A. Bay, Bert Dickey, D. F. Edwards, W. R. Brezag, W. W. W. Hunter, Durward Jones and wife, E. L. Williams and wife, W. L. Williams and wife, E. H. Cox and wife, A. L. Cox and wife, Mrs. O'Meara and wife, Mrs. Saunders. They all report a great turnout.

Attorney Seth Mann and family of San Francisco spent the Fourth with relatives at the Dalton ranch.

George J. Wien, Republican candidate for Assessor, celebrated the Fourth at Gertrude.

A. R. EDAM.

Madera, July 6, 1868.

A Sailor's Prayer.

[From the Chicago Times-Herald.]

Gen. Edward E. Bryant of Madison tells a story that fits in at the present time very nicely. There was a pious man in the crew of an ironclad. He had been a sailor and owned one vessel that all probability the next day would witness a great battle. When he prayed that night he put special stress upon the vessel that the vessel upon which himself and his comrades were serving might escape disaster, saying among other things: "O Lord, aside from the shrimps and other pretties of the enemy, but if any shrimps and solid shot do come to our vessel, I pray Thee that they may be distributed as prize money in distributed, mostly among the officers."

It would be surprising to know much of the business a detective agency is employed in. Frequently a prospective client comes to have the sleuth ascertain the amount of his fiancee's wealth. Ladies desire to find out how well off financially are the men they are going to marry. Surprisingly to most people, the men have their wives shuttled and moved, vice versa.

A man with a grudge against another wants the record of his enemy dug up, to find out where the shrimps and other pretties of the enemy, but if any shrimps and solid shot do come to our vessel, I pray Thee that they may be distributed as prize money in distributed, mostly among the officers."

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